The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1970 號十七百九千四第 日六十二月八年西癸治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1873. 五拜 號七十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Oct. 16, THALES, Brit. steamer, 775, Young, Whampoa 15th Oct.

Oct. 16, JANE, British bk., 341, T. le Bas, Newchwang 3rd October, Beans.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Oct. 16, MIKADO, Brit. str., 1,993, S. Doane, Liverpool 31st August, Port Said 14th Sept., Suez 15th, Penang 5th October, and Singapore 10th, General:—P. M. S. Co.

Departures.

Oct. 16, DELTA, str., for Shanghai.
Oct. 16, ANITA, for Whampoa.
Oct. 16, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.
Oct. 16, KATINKA, for Bangkok.
Oct. 16, GEELONG, str., for Singapore, &c.
Oct. 16, CHOW-SYE, for Bangkok.
Oct. 16, THALES, str., for Amoy, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 16TH.

Douglas, str., for East Coast.
Thales, str., for Amoy and Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *Mikado*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. House, one Japanese, and 210 Chinese deck.

Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—Two cabin and 400 Chinese.
Per *Thales*, str., for Amoy and Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Smith, and 30 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Jane* reports left Newchwang on 3rd October, having had moderate Northerly winds to Shantung Promontory, after which got calms for three days, then moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Mikado* reports left Liverpool on 31st August, Port Said on 14th September, Suez on 15th; arrived at Penang on 3rd October, and left on the 5th; arrived at Singapore on 7th, and left on the 10th; had strong N.E. monsoon to arrival.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.—TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.
A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } ¾ " do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } ⅚ " 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellisos, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 " "
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.
Possession from the 1st of November next.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 1636 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

TO LET,
With prompt possession.
NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 4, at Lower Mosque Terrace.
G. VON OVERBECK.
tf 1591 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nine rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply,
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 20, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid throughout.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 18 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.
Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. A. E. VAUCHER.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 1236 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Caine Road. Gas and Water.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects, &c*
tf 1438 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects, &c.*
tf 1439 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Polices against Fire to the extent of $45,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1618 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 17th October, 1873, at noon,—
An Invoice of Cut and Engraved GLASS WARE, comprising Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, and Liqueur GLASSES and TUMBLERS.
Also,
Cotton SOCKS, Worsted BRAID, CORK-SCREWS, BELLS, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, Iron PADLOCKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES, Walking STICKS, Bowie KNIVES, PIPES.
And,
5 Hhds. PALE ALE.
5 " PORTER.
50 Cases GIN.
20 " Bass's ALE, bottled by Cameron & Saunders.
50 " Blue Grass Distillery WHISKY.
1 Case Pipifax Magic BITTERS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1699 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at CROSBY'S Store, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 18th instant, at 11 A.M.,—
the following Condemned and Obsolete GOVERNMENT STORES:—
ACCOUTREMENTS; BEDDING, consisting of White and Grey BLANKETS and RUGS; SLABS, SLATE; WATERPROOF and Watch COATS; Pea JACKETS; Cloth TROWSERS; Black Cotton NECKERCHIEFS; PACK-SADDLES and Canvas COVERS; Waterproof Ground-SHEETS, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Quantities of Old CANVAS, CORDAGE, Cast and Wrought IRON, LEATHER, RAGS, TIN and WOOD.
Also,
A quantity of Porter CASKS.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
C. K. CLEEVE, *Assistant Controller.*
Control Office,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1873. [1687

BOOK AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 20th October, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
Catalogues of which will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1695 Hongkong, 14th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, GODOWNS, PIER, PLANT, AND MACHINERY.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
TUESDAY,
the 11th November, 1873, at Noon,
Upon the premises,—
All that VALUABLE PROPERTY, held under Crown Leases for the Residue of Terms of 999 years, being the whole of the Premises lately occupied by
THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED,
situate at Praya East, Hongkong, on Marine Lots Nos. 29, 29A, 30, and 30A, and consisting of a Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, GODOWNS, and BUSINESS PREMISES, together with the WHARF and PIER, extending into the Harbour from the Public Praya, opposite to the said premises.
Also, the ENGINES, STEAM CRANES, WAGGONS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, ROPES, GEAR, MACHINERY, and FIXTURES, lately used by the said Company, and now in or about the said premises.
The Company was authorized to construct the said Wharf and Pier by Ordinance No. 11 of 1871, and the same are sold subject to the rights of the Crown.
The Vendors have been in communication with the Government, as to the facilities which would be afforded to purchasers to carry on a similar business to that of the said Company, and all information on the subject can be obtained on application, at the office of the Undersigned, where an Inventory of the PLANT, FIXTURES, and MACHINERY may be inspected.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Transfer Deed, which is to be made out by the purchaser at his own expense.
The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
1603 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, at an early date (if not previously disposed of) at their *Sales Room*, Kiangse Road,
THE BRITISH PADDLE STEAMER as she now lies in the Hwangpoo,
"*NANZING*,"
The "*NANZING*" is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.
Length.....210 feet.
Breadth.....27.6.
Tonnage.....620 96/100.
Her Engines, by the same builders, are oscillating, and 200 H.P. nominal.
She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.
She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash or approved Bank Cheque on fall of the hammer; balance, on transfer, within three days. Expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.
The Vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the purchaser on the the fall of the hammer.
For Inventory, cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
1696 SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE *GWALIOR*, conveying the homeward mails from Hongkong of 30th October, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1873. [1606

Auction.

In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the Official Liquidators, to offer for sale by Public Auction, at an early date, unless previously disposed of by private contract, or withdrawn in whole or part, of which due notice will be given,—
All the LEASEHOLD and other PROPERTY of the above Company, in Lots or in Parcels:—

LOT 1.

INLAND LOTS Nos. 749, 781, and 782, situate at East Point, fronting on Causeway Bay, containing in all Forty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty square feet, or thereabouts, held under Crown Lease for 999 years, at the aggregate Crown Rent of $762.62 per annum, with the Messuage and Buildings erected thereon, consisting of One STILL HOUSE, 47 feet by 36 feet on ground floor, and 40 feet in height; Three FERMENTING HOUSES, 100 by 37 by 21; 66 by 24 by 21; 100 by 40 by 21; One BOTTLING ROOM and OFFICE, 100 by 32 by 21; One BOILER SHED, 47 by 46 by 13; One Block SERVANTS' QUARTERS, 64 by 15 by 13; One Detached CHIMNEY, 80 feet in height; Two Tiled WATER TANKS, 29 by 7.6 by 6.3, and 26 by 12 by 7.6; One Tiled MIXING TANK, 24 by 12 by 5; One IRON MOLASSES TANK, under Office, capacity 20,000 gallons. DISTILLING PLANT. One COFFEY'S STILL, by Pontifex & Wood, London, with all Pipes, Connections, and Adjuncts, complete, capacity 2,000 gallons of Wash per hour, or 4,800 proof gallons of Spirit in 24 hours. One large Copper FRENCH STILL, complete, capacity 1,000 gallons Proof Spirit per day. One EGROT'S PATENT STILL, Copper, 400 gallons per day. One DEROSNE'S DISTILLING APPARATUS, Copper, double pair, 300 gallons per day. One Copper LIQUEUR STILL, 200 gallons per day. One large GERMAN STILL, capacity unknown, as it has never been worked. One small TESTING STILL, Copper, 50 gallons per day (day meaning 24 hours.) All these Stills are fitted with Cocks, Pipes, Condensers, &c., complete. They are fitted at present for working by Steam, but with the exception of the Coffey's Still, can be worked over naked fires. Six STEAM PUMPS, one large mixing, 6 in. diameter, 16 in. stroke; Two WASH PUMPS, 5 in. diameter and 10 in. stroke, and 4 in. diameter and 7 in. stroke; One WATER PUMP, 3½ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke, (all the above double acting); One FEINTS' PUMP, 4 in. diameter, 5 in. stroke; One small FEED PUMP. Two SHIP'S PORTABLE HAND PUMPS and HOSE. Two SPIRIT RECEIVERS, 8 ft. by 13 by 5. One FEINTS' RECEIVER, 8 ft. by 3.6 by 5. One Iron WATER TANK, 17 ft. by 9 by 3.6. One STEAM RECEIVER, with Reducing Valve, &c. Two BOILERS, one new, 20 by 6, the other 2 years, old, 18 by 5.6, with Feeder, Steam Pipes, Valves, &c., thoroughly complete. Twelve LARGE and One hundred and six SMALL FERMENTING BACKS, capacity of former 180,000 gallons, of latter 90,000, with Connections, &c., all in good order, and ready for use. Also, FORGE, VICE, Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's TOOLS, HOISTING APPARATUS, SPARE PIPING, (1¼, 2, 3, and 4 inch.,) BENDS, TEES, and THIMBLES to match. Brass 3 way Plug COCKS, 150 2 in. Brass BEER TAPS, never used, &c. Also, OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, Fireproof SAFE, &c.

Lot 2.

All the MATERIALS and UTENSILS used in the Bottling and Compound Room, consisting of Copper Mixing CANS, Pulping MACHINE and Screw PRESS, SCALES and WEIGHTS, PESTLES and MORTARS, Spice MILLS, Copper MEASURES (Gallon and Litre), FUNNELS, DIPPERS, STRAINERS, STENCILS, HYDROMETERS, SACCHAROMETERS, Copper SYPHON and PUMP, Sampling GLASSES, Racking and Bottling TAPS, &c., &c., &c.

Lot 3.

All CASKS (consisting of Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Kegs,) Molasses TUBS, Cooper's TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, Branding IRONS, Press HOOPS and COOPERAGE. BOTTLES, (consisting of Magnums, Quarts, Pints, ½ Pints, and ¼ Pints,) Filtering FUNNELS and Filtering CLOTH and PAPER, Pint and Quart CORKS, CAPSULES and LABELS of every description. Six Syphon BOTTLING MACHINES, BOTTLE WASHING APPARATUS, CORKING and CAPSULING MACHINES.
Also, the entire STOCK of LIQUORS on hand, consisting of SPIRIT, RUM, GIN, BRANDY, OLD TOM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, PERFUMES, &c., &c., together with the Parcels of SEEDS, ROOTS, BERRIES, HERBS, SPICES, ALKALIES, ESSENCES, Distilled WATERS, Essential OILS, COLORS, &c. Also, all CONTRACTS, Trade FIXTURES, and GOODWILL, &c., of above Company.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, to whom all tenders are to be made, and by whom orders to inspect the Premises will be granted.
CALWELL & BRERETON, *Solicitors to the Liquidators.*
tf 1711 Hongkong, 16th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

A CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned on the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A No. 197,121, favor AHOP, dated 20th September, 1873, having been stolen, payment of same has been stopped.
TURNER & Co.
1678 Hongkong, 9th October, 1873.

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1483 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s FAMOUS BORDEAUX WINES.
CLARET, ST. JULIEN MEDOC, in Wood.
ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE, MARGAUX LAROSE, and LAFITTE, in 1 dozen cases.
ROEDERER'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE.
CARTE NOIRE and CARTE BLANCHE, in cases of 2 doz. Pints.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S GENUINE PORT WINES and SHERRIES, in 1 doz. cases, bottled in the London Docks.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s RENOWNED BRANDIES, of Standard Strength and Purity, in 1 dozen cases.
PETER DOMECQ & Co.'s SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
Apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
1187 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE pleasure in announcing the arrival of the first instalment of their
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of the most New and Fashionable Materials for the coming Seasons:—
A large and well selected Assortment of CLOTH and FUR JACKETS.
CLAN, WOOL, and WATERPROOF SHAWLS.
FLANNEL and FANCY DRESSING GOWNS.
COSTUMES.
The SCARBORO' SKIRT, in all leading colors.
FANCY CASHMERE and FLANNEL PETTICOATS, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS of the most improved make.
CAMBRIC and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
LACE and MUSLIN SETS.
ELIZABETHAN FRILLS.
SATIN BROCHE, CREPE DE CHENO SCARFS and ROMALS.
HONITON, BRUSSELS, DUCHESSE VALENCIENNES, and other LACES.
The Juvenile Department has been well and carefully selected, consisting of—
BOYS' KILTS, SERGE SAILOR SUITS, MERINO DRESSES and PELESSES.
And,
A large assortment of BABIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, &c., &c.
Messrs. THOMPSON & HIND beg to inform the Public that, having made extensive alterations in their Premises, they are able to offer every facility to Ladies purchasing.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*
1688 Hongkong, 13th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of
HOUSES, &c., TO LET,
kept by the undersigned.
Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR, HOUSE-AGENTS, &c.,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
tf 1624 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS, *Secretary.*
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.
Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.
Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*

..... 1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Name.....
Address.....
—1135]

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamer
"ALTONA,"
Hore, Master, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 12 noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
6d 1703 Hongkong, 16th October, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer
"CHINA,"
Captain Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
7d 1709 Hongkong, 17th October, 1873.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Performance advertised to take place on the 17th inst., is unavoidably POSTPONED for a few days.
CHAS. C. COHEN, *Hon. Sec.*
1691 Hongkong, 13th October, 1873.

HONGKONG RACES, 1874.

THE USUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers will be held at the Club on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
HERBERT MAGNIAC, *Clerk of the Course.*
3i 1706 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFIC

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTENS.

tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 16th August last.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will, from this date, be conducted under the name and style of EDWARD NORTON & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1571 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES VINCENT and ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS, as *Marine Surveyors*, under the Style of VINCENT & CAIRNS, ceased this day by mutual consent. The said CHARLES VINCENT retires, and the said ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS will in future carry on the Business in his own name.

R. H. CAIRNS.

No. 1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1873. [tf 1371

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 17TH, 1873.

THE resignation of the non-official members of the Singapore Legislative Council calls attention to a circumstance connected with the government of Crown Colonies, which is somewhat strangely overlooked in an ordinary way. It is, the undoubted power which the non-official members of the Council possess, if they have only the courage to exert it. However lightly the GOVERNOR of Singapore may treat the defection of the non-official members of his Council, it will be very difficult for him to convince the SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies that there was not a good and substantial reason for their unanimous action; and there can be no question that, were this course adopted in any similar case, there would be a strong presumption felt in favour of their action. It is never likely that the members of Council would take so strong a measure unless there were good reason for doing so. We cannot help thinking, for example, that if upon the recent refusal of the Government of this Colony to grant to the non-official members the time they desired to have for the perusal of the Estimates, they had taken the course of the Singapore Members, the matter would scarcely have been susceptible of a satisfactory explanation at home, and if there had been a hint given to the GOVERNOR that such would be the probable result of his refusing to accede to their request, we make little doubt that means would have been found to grant them the extra time they required for studying the estimates.

Crown Colonies generally will be indebted to the Singapore non-official members for making GOVERNORS aware that even with the strong powers with which they are invested, they cannot go beyond certain lengths in opposition to public opinion, as represented by the members of Council. It is a peculiar fact that, in almost all cases where a strong spirit of opposition to the non-official members is shown, the matter at issue is one which comes peculiarly within the province of the non-official portion of the Council. Thus, in Hongkong, recently the unanimous voice of the non-official members was overruled in respect to the time for perusing the Estimates, and more recently the voice of two non-official members out of three did not prevent the GOVERNOR from calling in the full force of the overwhelming official votes with regard to a simple matter of local administration—the construction of a road.

There are no doubt certain matters in respect to which it is necessary that the GOVERNOR, as the head of the Executive, should be able to carry out his views against any opposition; but these are confined to affairs of large importance, and do not extend to those matters of local administration in which it is always considered right that the public should be left as much as possible to judge for itself. In such cases, it is not only unreasonable that the GOVERNOR should go counter to the whole of the non-official members; but it is hardly reasonable for him to quash the view of a majority of them by the official votes—as upon a certain class of subjects the non-official votes are as much entitled to a preponderating weight as in other cases the official votes are. In any case, therefore, where the non-official members are unanimous about a matter fairly within their province, a GOVERNOR adopts very high grounds to override them by the exceptionally large powers which he possesses in the Council, and it is certainly more dignified for the members thus ignored to resign their posts rather than occupy them as mere puppets, possessed of empty titles but of no real power.

A secession such as that made at Singapore is undoubtedly a strong measure; but there certainly appeared to be sufficient ground for it. The question at issue, namely, whether the Grand Jury should be abolished, was one in which the public was far more interested than the Government, and it was, therefore, one of those questions on which the opinion of the non-official members was entitled to special respect. Further, there was no hurry for passing the law without referring home the representations which the non-official members had made against the measure. It was in this that they no doubt saw their justification in resigning, and it is almost impossible to conceive that on so obviously reasonable a ground they will not be upheld. Had they resigned without asking that the matter should be referred home, there might have been some question; but it cannot be denied that they had exhausted all the resources of temperance and reasonableness, when after being arbitrarily overridden on a subject on which they were especially entitled to be heard, they found that even the request to suspend a law, for which there was no immediate hurry, until the opinion of the SECRETARY OF STATE could be ascertained is refused to them. Both the step and the manner in which it was taken are worthy of careful consideration in Hongkong, and we trust that should occasion arise, the members of Council here will not hesitate to imitate both the firmness and the temperance of their Singapore colleagues.

We publish further on the correspondence which has taken place at home on the subject of Ocean Racing. It will be observed that the P. & O. Company have determined to give up charging a sliding scale of freight, to avoid the possibility of any idea that they sacrifice safety to speed.

Commodore Parish landed officially yesterday morning at the Government Wharf, and was received by a guard of honour of the 80th Regiment, attended by the band, and under a salute from the battery.

The British steamer *Mikado*, which arrived yesterday, chartered by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to run the mails across to San Francisco, is a new steamer belonging to the MacGregor line, of Leith. She is of great length, and has four masts. Her fittings were made under the superintendence of Captain Downe, who formerly commanded the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *America*. From all accounts she is a fine sea boat, and certainly has good accommodation, and a noble appearance about her. She made the passage from Liverpool to Hongkong in 46 days, including stoppages at the different ports.

The inquest on the body of Tsang-a-lung, the Chinaman who committed suicide in the gaol, was concluded yesterday. The evidence was of a formal character, consisting exclusively of that of the Colonial Surgeon and the gaol authorities, and did not add to the facts already published. The Coroner called the attention of the jury to the cool manner in which the prisoner behaved at the inquest, and a verdict of *felo de se* was returned.

Another inquest was also held, namely, on the body of one Chan-shau-who, who committed suicide by taking opium. The evidence showed that deceased had been a great indulger in opium, and had been in an insane state for the last few days, consequent on his income being very reduced. He had before attempted to commit suicide from jumping overboard from the Canton steamer. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from an overdose of opium, which he administered to himself while in an unsound state of mind.

The steamer *Yung Ching* arrived at Shanghai on the 15th inst., and the *Acantha* left that day.

The junior four-oar rowing match came off last evening, and was throughout a fairly contested race. A good start was effected a little west of the new Pier. The *Hebe* assumed the lead, which she gallantly retained until the winning post was reached. *Nereid* and *Kelpie* had a hard struggle for second place, which was eventually gained by the former, by about half a length.

CRICKET.

A match was commenced yesterday, the 16th instant, between *Veterans* and *Newcomers*, and resulted in favour of the former. Messrs. Mercer and Darby for the *Veterans*, and Messrs. Master, Rich, and Cole for the *Newcomers*, did good service with the bat; Mr. Master's steady bowling is also to be commended. The following was the state of the score at gun-fire:—

VETERANS.

E. W. Stevens, b Hickling	0
D. Welsh, c Substitute, b Master	0
R. D. Starkey, c Hope Johnstone, b Master	2
W. H. E. Darby, c Hickling, b Master	20
T. Mercer, st Cole, b Master	50
J. Greig, b Cole	7
C. P. Chater, b Master	11
R. Blackwell, c Woollatt, b Master	4
W. M. Deane, c and b Master	6
M. Moss, b Master	0
C. D. Weeks, not out	0
b 9, l-b 2, w 4	15
	115

NEWCOMERS.

J. H. Master, 80th Regt., b Greig	16
G. H. Woollatt, c Welsh, b Greig	2
H. B. Rich, R.E., lbw, b Greig	18
Hickling, b Deane	1
W. S. Young, c Greig, b Deane	0
C. C. Cole, 80th Regiment, not out	25
J. Hope Johnstone, b Greig	0
A. C. Reddie, b Greig	0
J. R. Hughes, not out	0
H. Moore } to bat.	
G. C. de St. Croix }	
b 1, l-b 4, w 2	7
	69

OCEAN RACING.

The following correspondence has taken place on the above subject:—

LLOYD'S, E.C., 3rd September, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Committee of Lloyd's to state to you that, immediately upon the receipt of your communication, dated 4th July, signed by yourselves and other representatives of Marine Insurance Companies at Hongkong, calling attention to the scale of differential rates of freight adopted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for conveying new teas by their steamers from China to London, and to the inducement thus offered by the Company for racing amongst the steamers of their own and other lines, they communicated with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Board of Trade, the Royal Commission to enquire into *the loss of life* at sea, and with other persons interested, and gave publicity to your letter in Lloyd's List.

I am now directed to forward to you the enclosed copy of a letter which has been received from the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and my Committee trust that the example which the Directors of that Company have set by their decision to adopt a fixed rate of freight for the next tea season, will be followed by others, and that they will be supported by the merchants generally in their endeavor to put an end to a system which offers so many opportunities for sacrificing safety to speed in the navigation of steamers carrying teas between China and the United Kingdom.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) B. CHARLES STEPHENSON,
Secretary.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Insurance Agents, Hongkong.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OFFICES, 122, LEADENHALL-STREET.
LONDON, E.C., 30th August, 1873.

Sir,—I am instructed by the directors to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th instant, enclosing a copy of one addressed to the Committee of Lloyd's by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and other representatives of Marine Insurance Companies in Hongkong, upon the subject of the differential rates of freight charged by this Company for conveying new teas from China to London, and to the inducement thus offered for racing among the Company's steamers.

In reply, I am desired to assure you that the directors most thoroughly concur with the firms whose signatures are attached to the letter in question, in deprecating the practice of "racing," if by that term is meant the running of undue risks for the purpose of making a rapid passage, and I may perhaps be permitted to say that they have a stronger interest in the matter than any of the firms which have addressed you, inasmuch as the Company's steamers are entirely uninsured, and the loss of such a vessel as the *Venetia* would absorb a very large proportion of the year's earnings, and seriously diminish the return to the shareholders.

They have thus the most powerful incentive to make safety the paramount consideration in the navigation of the Company's steamers, and this they endeavour to impress upon the Commanders, not merely by stringent general rules, but in all their personal communications with them.

The interest of the Company and of their Employés in the safety of their steamers (to say nothing of the lives and property on board) must therefore be so far superior to any comparatively trifling increase of freight to be gained, not by the Commander, but by his Employers, through the working of a sliding scale (which was adopted principally to cover the cost of the additional fuel consumed in making a rapid passage) that the Directors cannot admit that the operation of this plan has led the Commanders of the Company's steamers in any way to relax their vigilance or to run risks. To prove this they would be willing to submit the Log of the *Venetia* to the inspection of any competent person acquainted with Navigation; and they may add that while the *Venetia* anchored every night on the passage from Hankow to Woosung, they understand that one at least of the other steamers, which left about the same time, ran day and night down the river, although her rate of freight was fixed, and was not dependent on the length of the passage.

The directors believe they have said enough to show that the operation of the system of a deferential scale of freight has not in the case of this Company's steamers brought about the evil results which the agents of the Insurance offices deprecate, and which might prima facie be expected from it, and they may perhaps be allowed to suggest that in their opinion the cause of some of the losses which have occurred is to be found rather in the attempt of steamers with comparatively small power to make the passage in as short a time as full powered steamers, such as those of this Company.

Nevertheless, as the directors are desirous to avoid even the appearance of encouraging the practice of preferring speed to safety, they have decided that should they load any steamer from China at the commencement of the next Tea Season, the rate of freight shall be fixed, and they trust that in this course they will have the encouragement not only of the firms who have signed the letter under reply, but of the merchants generally.

I am to add that the Directors will feel obliged by your giving this letter the same publicity as was given to that to which it is a reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. M. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

16th October.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ.

THE "MECCA."

John Christie, chief engineer of the British steamer *Mecca*, charged W. Brown, a fireman on board, with refusal of duty.

Defendant, who said he simply wanted to go on shore to purchase a few articles, was sent to his duty on board.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 16th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A DESTITUTE.

Mariana, a Madras man, found by P.C. 97 sleeping on the Praya on Wednesday night, was charged with being a destitute.

Complainant stated his attention was drawn by a gentleman, who came to him on Peddar's Wharf, and said he believed the man was dying.

Defendant said he was a servant to an Army Captain in Singapore, and getting out employment, he thought he would try his luck in Hongkong, and consequently he went on board the steamer *China*, and after the vessel got to sea, he was found on board. He was asked for his ticket, and having none, was asked for money. He produced one gold sovereign, and gave that up, and on his arrival he was put on shore.

His Worship then ordered the defendant to be put on board, and an officer was sent to make enquiries.

The defendant then altered his statement, and said he gave one pound and a cent, and then said he only produced one cent to pay his passage. Enquiries were, however, made regarding him.

DUST BINS.

Choung-a-sam, a special Chinese constable, charged a married woman named Kow-yun-moi, with creating a dust heap at the back of the Tung-wa hospital, for which offence she was fined 50 cents.

LARCENY.

Mootah Sammy, watchman to Messrs. Sayle & Co., charged his servant, Chun-a-sui, with stealing from him five mace of cash, and absconding with some rice, long door bolts, and rope, on the 15th instant.

Defendant said he had been with the complainant two years, on a pay of $3 per month. He asked for more, and not being able to get it, he informed his master he would not stop; this was in presence of another Indian, who sometimes came to get refuse chow-chow. He took no money, nor rice. The rope fell down the well, and two old bolts only he took, as the complainant gave them to him as useless. The good bolts were on the shelf when he left.

Complainant said he did tell the defendant he could go, as he could cook his own rice, but the defendant did not go, and stayed till yesterday, when he suddenly left, taking the things. He was not against his going away, but he should have spoken first. All he was afraid of, was his master coming down on him for the value of the bolts left in his care.

The Indian in question being sent for, the charge of theft was not proven, but it being shown that defendant left without giving due notice, he was fined $1, in default, three days' imprisonment.

GAMBLING.

Wong-a-chan, a coolie, was charged by Sikh constable No. 354, with street gambling, and was fined $1, in default, three days' gaol.

ASSAULT.

Ho-a-kum, a shop coolie to the Yit-ting shop, salt fish lane, was charged by Leung-a-tai, a boatman in 156 cargo-boat, with assaulting him with a bamboo across the back and arms, because he spoke to him about throwing down heavily large bags of salt into his boat.

Defendant was fined $1.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

A case in which Inspector Guir charged a horse coolie to Mr. Algar, the undertaker, with making a most brutal assault on Mr. Dine Constantine, the hearse driver, in which an attempt was made to thrust him into a well, and he got two of his ribs fractured, was brought up.

Inspector Guir, producing a certificate, asked for a further remand, as Mr. Constantine was so seriously injured that he could not attend, or be allowed by Dr. Young to leave his bed.

Another horse coolie in the employ was ordered to find security, to give evidence next week, and the case was remanded.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*Concluded.*)

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 5th September, 1873.

THE AUDIENCE.

The most interesting features in the matter of the Audience of the Emperor seems to me, the circumstance of the Japanese Envoy appearing in European costume. Seeing that we do three-fourths the Foreign trade of China, Mr. Wade seems to have cut a small figure in the affair. He should surely have been presented first, or have had a separate audience. In the *Times'* article the Yuen-min-yuen is called the *Winter Palace*, and the ex-Regent is called the Empress-mother, which she was not.

TICHBORNE.

Dr. Kenealy is under full steam with the Tichborne case. He seems to have exhausted his evidence on the point that the claimant is not Orton, and is now proceeding with evidence that he is Roger. His witnesses on the latter point, so far, are underlings from, or ex-employés of, the Tichborne estate. Every one of them break down on cross-examination—all being palpably wrong as to their dates. It is a sheer impossibility to say how many witnesses Dr. Kenealy may call. Mr. Whalley is in the United States, and I suppose the case will be kept open until any witnesses he may secure shall arrive. The *Times'* correspondent writes the following regarding Mr. Whalley's movements:—

Mr. Whalley, M.P., having been at New Bedford, Massachusetts, making researches on behalf of the Tichborne Claimant, has left that town and gone to Canada on a similar errand. At New Bedford he visited the Custom House and examined the port records, and also the Seamen's Bethel, and searched the Register of Seamen, and he also had interviews with several seamen and shipowners. He desired particularly to ascertain whether, between 1852 and 1854, there was a ship named the *Osprey* sailing from New Bedford. The *New Bedford Mercury* says it appears that there was a whaling vessel of that name well known at that period and since in New Bedford, but this does not seem to be the one sought for, and Mr. Whalley thinks there must have been another of the same name sailing from that port. A Swede named John Luic, sometimes called Lewis, has given this information, and says he was steward on board a bark named the *Osprey* belonging to New Bedford, but she cannot be found in the official records of the port. The name of the master of this supposed *Osprey* is said to have been Bennett, sometimes called Barett, and he was also a Swede. The sailor also speaks of a Mr. or Baron Falconberg, or Falkingberg, who, he says, was part owner of the *Osprey*, and also of other vessels connected with New Bedford. The *Mercury* says that in or about 1853 there was a ship in New Bedford named the Falkingberg, of which a person of that name was the owner, but it cannot say whether this information will be any clue to the mystery. In connexion with this matter it may be mentioned that there resides at Springfield, Illinois, an Englishman named John Crowley, a veterinary surgeon, who claims to know the veritable Sir Roger Tichborne. The *Chicago Tribune* mentions him, and says he is a trustworthy and reliable man, and that he is quite sure he can prove or disprove the identity of the Claimant, on account of his personal knowledge of the original Sir Roger. When Sir Roger was stationed with his regiment in Ireland, Mr. Crowley's mother kept an hotel at Clogher, which was the resort of the officers. Mr. Crowley, then a young man and given to field sports, says he knew Sir Roger, and gave him instruction in horsemanship, and that they were much together. Mr. Crowley wants Mr. Whalley to interview him.

THE PERSIAN CONCESSION.

Baron Reuter seems to be going ahead fast with his Persian Concession. He has surveyors at work, and a large quantity of railway material has been shipped. A large new British legation is being built at Teheran.

He was a magnificent Shah—a bounteous successor of Darius, a "most expensive and dispendious Herr," as Mr. Carlyle said of one of the Hohenzollerns; and it is almost a pity that, so far as his popularity in this country was concerned, Nasr-ed Deen should have been so soon "played out." His "march," alack! is no longer brayed by brass or scraped by string bands; his *cartes de visite* are at a discount; while disappointed applicants for the Order of the Lion and the Sun mutter disparaging criticisms on the genuineness of the famous diamond epaulettes, and openly avow their opinion that the famous horse with the mauve tail was a weedy "screw," eliminated, in consequence of spavin, from a travelling circus. At all events, the Shah had plenty of money, which he spent with considerable liberality, and to a vast number of English artists and tradespeople he must have been a capital customer. He seems to have bought during his sojourn in London all kinds of things, from oil paintings to microscopes, from jet ornaments to photographic albums, and from silver gilt warming-pans to bootjacks of ebony inlaid with ivory. From a case recently decided at the Croydon County Court it would appear that his Majesty's purchases included a mechanical singing bird which an ingenious working jeweller of Upper Norwood had fabricated at a cost to himself of some thirty pounds. Through the intervention of an acquaintance, who kept a stall at the Crystal Palace, one of the officials at that establishment permitted the pretty contrivance on the occasion of the Shah's visit to be placed on the dining-room table, and on being wound up it proceed to sing, even as the bulbul sang of old to the rose. Had there been four and twenty mechanical singing birds instead of one, the dish would indeed have been the prettiest that ever was set before a king; but there being only one artificial songster, the Shah was glad to purchase it for fifty pounds. The friend who kept the fancy stall at the Palace was good enough to go to Buckingham Palace to receive the cash for the working jeweller; but when the proceeds were handed to him, he was informed that the Shah's secretary had exacted 5 per cent. on the gross amount as his commission, and had then given him the balance in Russian paper roubles, on which a considerable discount had to be paid when they were changed into English money. Altogether the working jeweller was offered £41 net, after deducting £2 10s. for the Shah's secretary; £1 for the exchange discount; £5 as commission to the obliging friend who kept the fancy stall, and 10s. for a person who wound up the bird when it sang before the Shah. The County Court Judge gave the working jeweller a verdict for £6 over and above the moneys he had received, thus disallowing the fancy-stall keeper's commission, which, on the Scotchman's principle of "Naething for naething," seems hard. The personage who appears to have reaped most profit and least trouble from the transaction is the Secretary of his Majesty the Shah, who, if he drew 5 per cent. commission on every purchase made by his expensive and dispendious master, must have done uncommonly well since the successor of Darius left. It would be sport to hear of his being compelled to disgorge his profits under the pressure of much stick some of these fine winter evenings, when the Shah may not be in the best of tempers.

NEW ZEALAND.

Fresh troubles, it is said, threaten the growing prosperity of New Zealand. A murder was committed, and the murderer, a Maori, took refuge in the territories ruled by the native King. He was spurred on to this step by the issue of a proclamation offering a reward for the production of himself and accomplices, alive or dead. For some time his Maori Majesty was not disposed to shelter the fugitives, but at length he was persuaded to protect them, and, with striking frankness, he intimated his intention to the Colonial Government. Of course, the first thought of the settlers was that war would ensue, and that an expedition would be sent to enforce the man's surrender. But the colonists do not seem to relish the notion of more bush fighting. Perhaps they rely upon some change in the conduct of the "Maori Court," and think that the King will be prevailed on by his subjects to yield up the criminal. Although the sons of a once famous chief, William Thompson, have joinned the King, other influential leaders, seated on the East coast, have not only refused to support his decision, but have urged him to remove all cause of quarrel by a prompt surrender. The best symptom in the case is that no apprehension is felt by the Government or the more exposed settlers. The power once possessed by the Maoris has greatly diminished. After the collapse consequent on the last war, many of them found it more profitable to lease than to retain their lands, and thus gave substantial hostages to fortune. Some of the most turbulent districts are now the most contented. Nevertheless, the Colonial Government may not be able to stave off an appeal to arms. Their confidence in a peaceful solution is reported to be great; but, manifestly, even the indifference too strongly felt at all times by the Middle Island settlers, who have no natives in their midst, will not be proof against repeated provocations. The Maori King is an anomaly, and it is a pity well-meaning philanthropists ever invented him. If he could be made a means of keeping order, fostering reasonable progress, and conducting the relations between the Maoris and the European population, he might be of some use as an agent in bridging over a transitional period. As it is, he mainly serves the purpose of encouraging impracticable notions among the natives, and thus his existence tends really towards the extinction of his race, by bringing it into conflict with one incontestably stronger. The colony is now beyond the reach of Maori hostility, which, although it might inflict much suffering and considerable loss, could not uproot the foundations of European sway. The King may strike one more blow at his adversaries, and destroy frontier settlements. But in the end his people would be fewer than in the beginning, and the white man more firmly fixed than ever. For the sake of the Maoris, we may hope that patience and good management will prevent war, since its issues must materially advance the moment when, from natural and adventitious causes, the noble savages of New Zealand will fall into the category of extinct races.

APPEARANCE OF THE VIRGIN.

A most absurd thing is going on at present. Some little time ago, an afflicted nun, at a place in France called Pavey-le-Monial declared that the Virgin Mary had appeared to her. The priests declared the appearance to be a divine manifestation, and pilgrimages were got up from all parts of France to the place where the poor nun fancied she saw the apparition. The mania spread to England, and about 600 foolish creatures, led by designing priests, left a few days since on a similar errand. Dr. Manning, the archbishop, in partibus, egged on the movement, but did not head it. I can fancy devout and ignorant people giving way to this sort of thing, but Dr. Manning was brought up at Oxford, knows some of the first men of the day, and moves in good society. I can forgive his perversion to the Church of Rome from the love of priest-craft, but really after this pilgrimage canvass, I much doubt his sincerity.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—Dr. Budgeon, of Peking, has received from the Emperor of Russia a beautiful diamond ring, as an acknowledgement for his work, "The Relations of Russia with China." The work is based upon researches in the archives of the Russian Embassy at Peking and in Chinese documents and books. As a contribution to the history of Russia in Asia it has extraordinary value.

"A LESSON FOR LADIES."

That fishes have an appetite for gold rings is an ichthyological fact well known to all the readers of the Arabian Nights and of divers German legends. That other glittering objects likewise charm their eyes and interest their palates is proved by a tale of horror which might well be called "A Lesson for Ladies." The brilliant glow of an August afternoon lay upon the sparkling waters of Sodus Bay. A pleasant party in a little boat went merrily trolling about, and all was harmony and fish. But alas! a fearful catastrophe approached. One beautiful girl of fifty summers or so, whose bright young soul had anticipated nothing but joy from the excursion, suddenly found that a fish had taken her hook. Sweetly smiling in her glee, she bent to lift her victim into the boat, when to her inexpressible dismay her gold plate, teeth, &c., gently fell into the waves. What did that strange fish do but shake the spoon from its mouth, seize the shining prey, and disappear in the deep, deep water, while a wild scream rang from shore to shore, piercing the very hearts of all who heard. What the fish will do with his investment remains to be seen; as for the young lady, she never smiles now.—*New York Tribune.*

A YANKEE LAWYER.

J. Passmore Hanbest, a Philadelphian of eccentric and penurious habits, died in that city on the 7th of August, aged 57 years. He commenced life as a farm labourer, but soon abandoned that and turned huckster, selling oysters and farm produce. Having early determined to become rich, he practised the utmost self-denial, and, being a man of much shrewdness, he took up the study of the law in his leisure hours; but he was repeatedly refused admission to the Bar, on account of objections to character. At length, however, in 1846, he got admitted. Tradition has it that this admission was thus brought about:—At the time there was agitated in Philadelphia and at Harrisburg the question of an increase of compensation to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hanbest, seizing upon this agitation, had printed a great number of yellow placards, with flaming head-lines, and his own name, solitary and alone, in huge type at the bottom; and these placards called a meeting of the town people to urge the increased pay, "which every consideration of justice" dictated. These were plentifully posted upon the fence surrounding Judge Gibson's residence, and when his Honour the following morning went into the street his eye was arrested by these dazzling posters. He sent, it is said, for the gentleman, who was so greatly concerned in the prosperity of the jurists who adorned the Supreme Bench, and Mr. Hanbest presented himself in court. After the question of the town meeting was discussed, the shrewd lawyer edged in his grievance against the examiners, and the Judge swore him in as a member of the Bar. His practice was confined to the poorer class of clients, and these he handled, not for their good, but for his own. It is said that there are numerous instances where he compelled poor people to give him a judgment bond as a guarantee that his expenses and compensation for services would be settled, and then, without having rendered service, had the bond entered against their properties. He made a great deal of money in mysterious ways, and invested every dollar, above what was actually necessary to keep life in his body and clothes on his back, in real estate. Some ten or 15 years ago he purchased the building No. 144, South Sixth-street, from the Toggart estate, and rented the entire place out to tenants, mainly lawyers, save a small dining-room and a diminutive kitchen in the rear. In this dining-room he received his clients, ate his meals, and slept. In one case, where a number of lawyers of high standing at the bar were compelled to have a conference with Mr. Hanbest, they had to endure the nauseous of the room, and the disgusting sight of that person sitting at his desk with a mass of papers before him and a chicken pot-pie in a basin on his lap, from which he picked out the tid-bits with his fingers, and then deposited the bones on the floor at his side, where remained the *débris* of the preceding meal. About three years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and, after a while, was compelled, though it cost him many a pang, to be removed to the house where he expired. There was not an article of furniture in the place, save in an upper room, and there barely enough for the necessities of a sick room. Here he lingered for three months, with few friends to see him, and none of the comforts which declining years should bring with them, and there he died. His aim had been accomplished. Shortly before he died he said, "I started out, when I commenced the practice of the law, with the idea of dying the richest man at the Bar who had made his own money. I believe I have, and that idea is realized." It is stated that his estate will not fall far short of $1,000,000.—*New York Times.*

BEES PAST AND PRESENT.

Now we exercise a patient observation on nature, analyzing, investigating, calculating, and combining our facts, and say coolly with Professor Haughton, "Bees construct the largest amount of cell with the smallest amount of material;" or with Quatrefages, "Their instinct is certainly the most developed of all living creatures with the exception of ants." "The hexagons and rhomboids of bee architecture show the proper proportion between the length and breadth of the cell which will save most wax, as is found by the closest mathematical investigation," says another great authority. Man is obliged to use all sorts of engines for measurement—angles, rules, plumb-lines—to produce his buildings, and guide his hand; the bee executes her work immediately from her mind, without instruments or tools of any kind. "She has successfully solved a problem in higher mathematics, which the discovery of the differential calculus, a century and a half ago, alone enables us to solve at all without the greatest difficulty." "The inclination of the planes of the cells is always just, so that if the surfaces on which she works are unequal, still the axis running through its inequalities is in the true direction, and the junction of the two axes forms the angle of 60 degrees as accurately as if there were none." The manner in which she adapts her work to the requirements of the moment and the place is marvellous. A centre comb burdened with honey was seen by Huber and others to have broken away from its place, and to be leaning against the next, so as to prevent the passage of the bees. As it was October, and the bees could get no fresh material, they immediately gnawed away wax from the older structures, with which they made two horizontal bridges to keep the comb in its place, and then fastened it above and at the sides, with all sorts of irregular pillars, joists, and buttresses; after which they removed so much of the lower cells and honey which blocked the way, as to leave the necessary thoroughfare to the different parts of the hive, showing design, sagacity, and resource. Huber mentions how they will find out a mistake in their work, and remedy it. Certain pieces of wood had been fastened by him inside a glass hive, to receive the foundations of combs. These had been placed too close to allow of the customary passages. The bees at first built on, not perceiving the defect, but soon changed their lines, so as to give the proper distance, though they were obliged to curve the combs out of all usual form. Huber then tried the experiment in another way. He glazed the floor as well as the roof of the hive. The bees cannot make their work adhere to glass, and they began to build horizontally from side to side; he interposed other plates of glass in different directions, and they curved their combs into the strangest shapes, in order to make them reach the wooden supports. He says that this proceeding denoted more than instinct, as glass was not a substance against which bees could be warned by nature, and that they changed the direction of the work before reaching the glass, at the distance precisely suitable for making the necessary turns—enlarging the cells on the outer side greatly, and on the inner side diminishing them proportionately. As different insects were working on the different sides, there must have been some means of communicating the proportion to be observed; while the bottom being common to both sets of cells, the difficulty thus regularly varying their dimensions must have been great indeed. The diameter of the cells also varies according to the grubs to be bred in them. Those for males have the same six sides, with three lozenges at bottom, as those for workers, and the angels are the same; but the diameter of the first is 8¼ lines—that for the workers only 2¾. When changing from one size to another, they will make several rows of cells intermediate in size, gradually increasing or diminishing, as required. When there is a great abundance of honey, they will increase both the diameter and the depth of their cells, which are found sometimes as much as an inch or an inch and a half in depth.—*Good Words.*

DEFENCES OF CARTHAGENA.

In a naval point of view, the harbour of Cartagena, or Carthagena, is by nature one of the strongest, not only in Spain, but in Europe. The bay is an ample enclosure, capacious enough to shelter the largest fleets, and encompassed on all sides by high rising grounds that protect the anchorage from all winds. It is on the sides of these hills shelving down to the harbour that Carthagena is built. Its defences consist of strong forts on the hills, and the forts and batteries of La Isoleta, which overlook the harbour. La Isoleta, or La Escombrera, as it is also called, is a lofty island covering the narrow entrance to the harbour, and forming a natural defence of the strongest possible kind. Relatively to the present armaments of Europe its great arsenal is by no means so formidable as in former times, when the famous war ships of Spain were launched and equipped at La Isoleta; but, notwithstanding decay and neglect, it is still a strong and commanding position. The forts on the hills form a chain round the line of the ancient wall, and command a large sweep of country landward, and of course the town and harbour.—*Telegraph.*

IRON AND PHOSPHORUS.

A new light has been thrown, says *Iron*, upon the manufacture of finished iron, by Professor Scheerer, of the Mining Academy of Freiburg. The Professor recommends for the removal of of phosphorus from pig-iron during the puddling process, that chlorides of calcium in equal parts be fused together and introduced into the puddling furnace in the proportion of about three times as much as the phosphorus contained in the iron. The phosphorus and the chlorides combine, and are removed in the slag. In these days of dear coal, the discovery of Professor Scheerer assumes considerable importance, inasmuch as one of the principal objections urged against the use of peat, and preparations of peat, for smelting purposes, has been the presence of phosphorus—in large or small quantities, in that description of fuel. If the elimination of phosphorus is reduced to the simple process described, its presence in such pig-iron as is intended to be subsequently "finished," will become of minor importance, and the long-predicted rivalry of peat with coal will at last assume a formidable appearance.

ALCOHOL IN BREAD.

It has been generally stated that the alcohol formed in dough during the process of fermentation is all expelled in the baking, but some earnest teetotallers may be pained to learn, says the *London Medical Record*, that Mr. T. Bolas finds that a perceptible amount of the intoxicating fluid may be obtained from so small a quantity as two ounces of ordinary bread. From the report of his investigations, published in the *Chemical News*, it appears that six samples of new bread, bought at shops in London, yielded from ·221 to ·401 of one per cent. of alcohol. After the bread had been exposed to the air in a moderately warm room for a week, two-thirds of the alcohol had evaporated. Mr. Bolas remarks that "the amount of alcohol contained in bread is too small to be of any dietetic importance, but it may be perhaps worth while to notice, that forty-two pound loaves are about equal in alcoholic strength to an ordinary bottle of port." He hopes soon to determine the amount of alcohol which dough loses while baking. Our readers will probably recollect that, some years ago, attempts were made in England to save the large amounts of alcohol supposed to be lost in bakers' ovens. A good deal of money was sunk in the experiment, but it was found that the amount and quality of spirit obtained were not such as to make the process remunerative.

TEA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Grocers are beginning to find out that they must exercise a little more caution than hitherto in disposing of their wares, and that even the sale of iron filings as tea is no longer permitted. At the Birmingham police-court, recently, a grocer was summoned by the sanitary inspector for having sold a quarter of a pound of black tea and the same quantity of green tea which were adulterated. On selling this tea at the rate of 2s. a pound the grocer said "it would be more genuine at a better price," and told the inspector, as he was leaving the shop, that the tea was just the same as he received it, and he could not guarantee that it was genuine. On analysis it was discovered that the black tea contained 4.70 of sandy matter and iron filings, and the green tea 6.90 per cent. of the same ingredients. It was contended in defence that the inspector, having been informed that he was not purchasing genuine tea, he had received sufficient intimation; but the magistrate ruled, that by the Act of Parliament, the seller must declare the whole of the ingredients the tea contained, and the defendant, who had incurred a fine of £20 in each case, was let off with a mitigated penalty of 20s. This will be a lesson to grocers who, when they realize the altered state of affairs, will no doubt exhibit placards in their windows inviting the public to try their splended "family mixture" of iron filings and sandy matter at 2s. a pound, "unequalled at the price," and thus escape falling into the clutches of the law. In the meantime it is satisfactory to find they are so far alive to the situation that they think it adviseable to inform their customers occasionally that as "all is not gold that glitters," so all is not tea that bears the semblance of that article. It is bad enough to have adulterated gin, but deception in an innocent thing like a teapot revolts every feeling of sentiment and good taste.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY SCANDAL.

(*Spectator.*)

There is, we are afraid, only too much ground for the pessimist doctrine that in the Anglo-Saxon race, despite its tried capacity for self-government, there is a taint, a latent disease, that in favouring conditions breaks out in pecuniary corruption. Here at home this tendency is chastened and kept down, at least in political affairs, by a very rigid system of social restraints. But in our Colonies, and still more in the United States, where these restraints have been weakened, rumours of pecuniary corruption in the conduct of political business are continually coming to the surface. Whether these rumours have any substantial foundation or not is a matter of secondary importance, for we may be sure that slanders of the kind, by frequent circulation, will ultimately so leaven the public mind with corrupt ideas that they will work out their own realisation. A story has for some time been creating excitement in Canada, in which, we regret to say, the names of the Ministers of the Dominion are involved. Of course, we must guard ourselves from assuming that the charges brought against Sir John A. Macdonald and some of his more prominent colleagues are anything more than what they may very well be,—the ingenious concoction of malignant enemies; but still the accusation is so astounding, it touches so nearly the honour not only of Canadian statement, and of the Dominion itself, but of this country also, that do not see how it can escape the notice of the Colonial Office. An inquiry into the facts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Contract, instituted by the Dominion Parliament, has, we believe, been abandoned, in consequence of incapacity of the Committee to receive evidence upon oath. Sir John A. Macdonald has since offered to submit the matter to a Royal Commission, but the Opposition insist that a Government which labours under so grave a charge

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Times.)

It is now just eighteen years since the establishment in India of the system of education, which is still substantially in force. Boys who have been taught under it have grown to be men; and, although there has, not, it is true, been time for our present scheme to do all or nearly all that may be ultimately hoped from it, we should expect to find already marked traces of its effects in native thought and literature. Nor would the expectation prove erroneous. We have been supplied, in some degree, with the means of putting it to the proof by a recent Act requiring that all books and pamphlets published in India should be registered; that quarterly catalogues of them should be printed in the local gazettes, and that the whole should be made the subject of a yearly report in each district from the Director of Public Instruction. We are thus furnished with some curious and important information which it would have been impossible otherwise to obtain, and are enabled to test in some measure by its literary results the value of the education which has been supplied to the Indian natives. It is true, indeed, that the circumstances of India are in many ways so very exceptional that no test we can apply should be considered absolutely conclusive. But the facts which are before us are certainly encouraging. The proverbial stagnation of the East appears to have been overcome, and the change has been decidedly for the better. A very marked improvement has been made both in the number and in the quality of the books which have been lately published. Of course in a country so large as India, consisting in fact of many nations and languages, under one general designation and Government, there will be, necessarily, a great difference between one district and another. Some will have improved more, and more rapidly; and Bengal, as we should expect to find, stands first on the list. The change effected has been too recent for us to consider it as yet firmly established. Fifty years, or even twenty years ago, the literary life of Bengal was below that which we now find in the Punjab. A comparison of the two districts will be instructive. In the Punjab, the annual issue of books and pamphlets has risen lately from a little below three hundred to a little above it. The great majority of these are reprints of former publications, but there were issued in 1871 twenty-five new translations of foreign books, and ninety-eight new original works. Religious controversy is more largely represented than any other subject. There are attacks and defences both of the Christian and the Mahomedan creeds, some of them with a pretension of learning to which, as our Correspondent remarks, it might be as well not to apply too severe a test. There are fourteen volumes of poetry, mostly of love songs very popular among the natives. There are four volumes of history, two of biography, and five medical publications, four of them of legitimate medicine, one of quackery. The College at Lahore, in spite of its large endowments, is not considered to have done much for literature; it has, however, translated a treatise on Hindoo law, and superintends the issue of a medical journal in the vernacular. These publications, and others of the same kind, amounting in all to a hundred and twenty-four, may be fairly assumed to have been the fruit, in a great measure, of our system of education in the Punjab. In Bengal, the chief centre of our influence, the results have been more considerable. Up to the year 1820 only two hundred and seventy books had been published in Bengal, and even these were principally idolatrous legends. Twenty years ago the state of things was much the same as it now is in the Punjab, but since that date the improvement has been marked and rapid. In the four years ending with 1871 there were published in round numbers, a thousand English and two thousand native volumes. A great many of both kinds were text-books for the Government schools; and the sale of these is so great that it has been made matter of complaint that men capable of doing good, original work prefer to engage themselves in the more profitable labour of compilation. In Bengal, as in the Punjab, there is among the volumes published a vast amount of controversial theology; there are 448 volumes of poetry; many novels and tales; and a good proportion of sound and instructive writings on science, medicine, law, and history. We have thus evidence in Bengal Proper both of a newly-created mental activity and of a widespread intellectual fermentation which we may set down as effects of English teaching and influence.

These results are certainly of high interest. We may point to them as a proof that we have not neglected our duty to the land we govern. But a question may fairly be raised as to the nature of the intellectual life of which they are the product. Are they, it may be asked, the satisfaction of a genuine or an artificial want? and, if the latter, are they likely to continue when the artificial stimulus has been withdrawn? The conditions of literary growth in India are difficult to ascertain. We might learn much from a comparison, if we could find one that would be in point. There is a certain resemblance between the position of Europe about the time of the Renaissance and the position of modern India. Both countries, it is evident, have been subjected to the influence of a culture far superior to their own, and the natural course of their civilisation has been largely modified accordingly. What the teaching of Greek was in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in Europe, such is now, in a certain sense, the teaching of the English language in India. But Europe was more advanced than India, and therefore better capable of assimilating new matter. She had produced already both poets and thinkers, whose writings have remained a living force. The culture of Greece took a new and a deep root, but the fruits and flowers which it bore were changed materially by its transference to another soil. Can we expect that English culture will take the same kind of root in India, and will arrive in due course at the same growth and development? Is her intellectual movement the stirring of a new Renaissance, her religious controversy the forerunner of a new Reformation? We have scarcely at present the proper materials to enable us to form a judgment. The attempt to do so needs largely both care and patience. It is very difficult to be tolerant with low types of thought and literary culture, and yet it is quite necessary if we are not to decide at random. They may be much in promise, although they are as yet nothing in performance. The love songs and idolatrous legends which we have in great measure displaced are the material out of which a native popular literature might, in due time, have been evolved. If, therefore, the products of Indian literature have an appearance in some degree forced and artificial, we must remember India has not been suffered to follow her own course, and that the growth of her literature has been set aside as completely as her political development by the overwhelming influence of a new power. We find ample signs of life, of ferment, of activity, but of quite another kind from those which would have followed in the natural order of growth and change.

It is clear that the position we have assumed in India must be regarded as one of no common responsibility. We have necessarily destroyed a great deal, and there has not been time for us to test the value of what we have been erecting in its place. The case was different so long as we were content to influence the thought of India only indirectly, by our presence and unofficially, by our voluntary teachers and missionaries. But now we have in every direction interfered with the native life, and the question presents itself, not only how much we have done already, but what further results we consider likely or desirable. Is India to be compelled to copy the course of our intellectual revolutions, and to go with us through our various home phases of philosophical and religious thought? Something of this there must needs be, as she has cast her lot in with our own; but we ought not to forget that all mental disturbance, however necessary, is an evil which we should attempt to minimize. What would be the gain to India, or to ourselves, from following another course? She could give us no aid, and could derive from us no benefit. It will be time for us to set up as teachers when we are quite satisfied with the correctness of our own conclusions. There will remain an abundant field for the employment of all our efforts. It cannot be wrong that the exact sciences should be taught in India, or that the natives should be made acquainted with the laws and government under which they are living, and with their own history and the history of their foreign masters. There will be some necessary collision between Science and the native mythologies, but mythology is very elastic, and may be gradually modified, or may disappear. The native poetry, too, may be a subject of further difficulty. We cannot encourage it, and yet we cannot desire that it should become extinct. We must be content to leave these matters to themselves, to work their own cure, or we must deal with them only as with the opinions and the tastes of children. A wider knowledge and experience will supply in due time all that is defective. It is a most hopeful sign that the best intellects of India are engaged in writing school books, and that their work is found very lucrative. They could not do better than first learn and then popularize the idea and knowledge which have been wisely selected for their instruction. The adoption of such a course will prove more fruitful in its results than any premature attempts at original poetry or speculation. The work before us is to educate a nation by a great scheme of elementary instruction, and if we can insure a good supply of cheap and well-chosen elementary school books, we shall have achieved a most important work. We feel the same want in England, and our own deficiency makes us the more sensible of its importance.

THE "TIMES" ON THE PANTHAY KINGDOM.

(Spectator.)

The *Times* has a curiously powerful article on the fate of the Panthay kingdom, in Western China. The Sultan's capital, Taljfoo, was a city strongly fortified, and surrounded at a distance of 30 (?) miles by another line of forts, the vacant space within being employed to grow provisions. The Chinese, with their reorganised army of 200,000 men, partly armed, we believe, with rifles, bought an entrance into the inner ring, and reduced the central city by famine. The Sultan, Soleiman, after poisoning his wives, and, it is said, his children—but this must mean female children only—offered to surrender himself, and was carried in his stately palanquin a corpse to the Chinese General's tent. The latter, however, quite unmoved, ordered the slaughter of the whole population, men, women, and children, who, to the number of 50,000, were at once put to death. Colossal crimes of this kind usually bring their own retribution, and we should not wonder if this did, their complete success tempting the ruling Chinese to a similar massacre of all the barbarian strangers in their ports. If it does, Europe will have a great task to perform,—the final termination of this dynasty, followed either by the dismemberment of China, or the elevation of an Emperor with a totally different spirit. Does anybody at the India Office know where the paper is in which the Lêmas formally offer to conquer China if Lord Auckland will lend them artillery and 10,000 horsemen? We want nothing of China, if the catastrophe comes, but an island, but that we must have.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kansas lawyers are fined for profanity and contempt of court when they undertake to quote Latin to the judge.

A clergyman said, the other day, that modern young ladies were not daughters of Shem and Ham, but daughters of Hem and Sham, compounds of plain sewing and make-believe.

A Physician, on presenting his bill to the executor of an estate of a deceased patient, asked, "Do you wish to have my bill sworn?" "No," replied the executor, "the death of the deceased is sufficient evidence that you attended him professionally."

Thomas French, the well-known jockey, died somewhat suddenly at Newmarket, in his twenty-ninth year. French rode the Derby winner two years in succession, and among his other winning mounts were the Goodwood Cup, the Chester Cup, the Grand Prize of Paris, and the French Derby. This season he had been the rider of thirty-four winners.

It is stated, says the *Dundee Advertiser*, that the member of Dr. Cummings' congregation who presented the Shah with a splendid Bible was the Duchess of Sutherland, and that it was also her Grace who prevailed upon his Majesty to promise that he would depart from his practice of making it a capital offence for a Persian to embrace Christianity.

The Claimant attended a pigeon-shooting match at the Trent-bridge Ground, Nottingham, recently. He shot a match with the crack shot of the district, Mr. Scottan, and beat him by four birds in 21, the Claimant killing 16, and Mr. Scottan 12. There was a very large attendance, numbering some 15,000 people, who all paid for admission. A short address was delivered by the Claimant.

It has been observed in some localities that the bones of horned cattle, fed on certain kinds of fodder, exhibit an unusual degree of brittleness. The subject has been lately investigated by Herr Nessler, who has analysed the fodder and water consumed by cattle affected in this way. Among his conclusions we note that he finds in the Black Forest, that this affection is confined to granite soils, to the junction of granite and gneiss, and to Bunter sandstone.

A distressing accident has happened in Perthshire. Early on the morning of August 28th a son and daughter of the Bishop of Bombay went to view the falls of Moness, in the vicinity of Aberfeldy, and when standing above the middle fall a large piece of rock gave way beneath their feet, precipitating them into the stream below. Miss Douglas was carried by the current down to shallow water, and after great exertion gained the bank of the stream. Two gentlemen saw her position and conveyed her to the village. It was found that her foot was fearfully lacerated, and that she had been otherwise seriously injured. Her brother unfortunately fell into a very deep pool just beside the fall, and was drowned. Three hours after the occurrence his body was recovered. He was about seventeen years of age.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

16TH OCTOBER, EVENING.

New Patna, $577½ to $580; New Benares, $557½ to $560; Old Patna, $547½ to $550; Malwa, $620 cash, with allowance in weight of two catties, also sales on credit at $625 to $630, with one to two catties reduction on old drug.

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Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—48½ per cent. premium.

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China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 101 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$215 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$555 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$120 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—29 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 108 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—53 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—37 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight	—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	225½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SALES ON OCTOBER 16TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 5 pieces, at $72.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $13.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 50 bags, at $23.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 115 bags, at $6.55, by Kin-hing-cheung to local trader.

Brown Sugar, 870 bags, at $3.70, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $6.40, by Hang-bin-tye to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 10 packages, at $51.00, by Mow-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 4,000 piculs, at $1.47, by Kin-tye-loong to local trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $24.50, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $45.50, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

White Wax, 3 pieces, at $74.00, by Fee-kee to travelling trader.

American Flour, 501bs., 200 bags, at $1.42 by Lang-tye-loong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Diomed (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 22nd inst.
LONDON	Star of China		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Landwurston	Becker	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cawdor Castle (str.)	Cowie		John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE AND LONDON	Trafalgar (str.)	Watson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Doune Castle	McDairmid		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Falcon	Dunn	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ringleader	Thatcher	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Lady Blessington	Williams	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Melrose	Neill	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	China (str.)	Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Mecca (str.)	Laws	Hongkong	Kwong-hing	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
Do.	Altona (str.)	Hore	Hongkong	Wm. Pustan & Co.	On 22nd inst., at noon.
MANILA	Manolito	Camus	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.

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THE A 1 American Ship

"MELROSE,"

Captain Neill, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1668 Hongkong, 8th October, 1873.

FOR DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

"RIFLEMAN,"

Thos. Bishop, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo and passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1582 Hongkong, 25th September, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Schooner

"MANOLITO,"

Captain Camus, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1631 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 German Barque

"LANDWURSTEN,"

Capt. Becker, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1632 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"LADY BLESSINGTON,"

Williams, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1657 Hongkong, 7th October, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"FALCON,"

Dunn, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,

tf 1523 Hongkong, 13th September, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque

"JOHANN SMIDT,"

Captain Hagemann, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1675 Hongkong, 10th October, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship

"RINGLEADER,"

Thatcher, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1583 Hongkong, 25th September, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship

"STAR OF CHINA,"

will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong;
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 1435 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

(To follow the American Ship "Ringleader.")

THE A 1 16 years British Clipper Ship

"DOUNE CASTLE,"

887 tons Register, McDairmid, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1658 Hongkong, 7th October, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Intimations.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition,
Da Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

[1y 721 May 8

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, WEST RIVER, SIECHEW, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [1654

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1873, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant DE BUTLEE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 22nd October, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 27th October, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close conn

Extracts.

CHANGED.

My office cell is close and dim,
With dingy lights, and shades profound;
And giant ledgers, grave and grim,
Like surly jailers hem me round:
And dreamy flies are humming low
The single tune they seem to know.
I've tried—how long I cannot say—
To get this wretched column right;
But when I've got a little way
It slowly vanishes from sight:
And then the page becomes a gray—
And then I seem to fade away.
'Tis bright without; it seems a sin
To seek this cell and think of gain;
To see the sun reflected in
The ripples on the window-pane.
My prison doesn't seem to fit
A summer's afternoon a bit.
I feel *that* fact with pain, 'tis true;
But still the feeling's not so clear
As when, at buoyant twenty-two,
I earned my sixty pounds a year:
Within this office dim and low—
And that was thirty years ago!
To cheer this gloomicst of grots,
The beams in which I longed to bask
Would steal between the chimney-pots,
And catch me dozing o'er my task;
And, borne along the friendly ray,
I'd glide, in fancy, far away.
One "fairy form" would meet me—*one*—
In whose society I'd stray,
Through meadows golden with the sun,
In such an interesting way,
Astonishing the very boughs
With sweetly incoherent vows.
And even now—though I'm aware
That thirty years since then have past,
And horribly reduced my hair,
And made my boots and waistcoats vast—
Yet, even now, that kindly ray
Will often carry me away.
But, now, instead of golden meads,
My wayward fancy has begun
To seek another gold, that needs
No inspiration from the sun.
I do not check my fancy's range—
I fear I rather like the change!
Moreover, *now* I never rove
With "fairy forms" beneath the trees;
Nor tell my sorrows to the grove;
Nor whisper sonnets to the breeze—
There is a dame at home, you know,
Who might not like my doing so!
—*Fun.*

WHALES AT PLAY.

To the eastward we observe a thick, dense, dark blue cloud, which to the sailors is an omen of gladness. This indigo cloud is after all, no cloud, but a reflection of the open water beneath it—water we cannot see owing to our position, but clear water ready waiting to receive us. Everywhere else in all directions the horizon is one dazzling glare of light, and out of this glare we strive to escape in the direction of our goal, steering our ship with obstinate determination to reach the blue cloud. Our look-out man, seated in his crow's nest, now sings out in gleeful accents: "Them unicorns is a blowing like mad the other side the stream of ice." The sight is a strange one; the beasts with dappled sides are curvetting about close to the surface, the pointed tilting spear thrust from beneath the waves as they rise with graceful motion and charge along with wild and reckless lunges of their formidable weapons; suddenly they skim along the surface, curving their backs they plunge headlong down, and the moment after, others, as if playing at some intricate game, as suddenly appear in the spot vacated; crowds follow in single file the vagaries of some chosen leader, the mazes of some game, and we watch with unwearying gaze the sport they seem to enjoy so much. Then the idea presents itself of lowering a boat and dashing in amongst them in the hope of capturing a prize. No sooner is the scheme proposed than the crew are ready for the fun, and with a strong pull we are soon alongside the icy barrier. All are eager for the sport; the boat is soon dragged over to the other side and launched in the water beyond; now everything is ready, but their sports are at an end. For some cause, the shifting of the ice, perhaps, or the alarm communicated to the herd by their leader, soon spreads amongst the narwhal, and despite all our well-meant efforts, we are at length forced to give up the pursuit, fairly beaten by the fatigue. As we return to the schooner the older hands inform us that they never knew such pursuit result in any gain; the narwhal at such times cannot be taken.—*From "The Gateway to the Polynia," by Captain J. C. Wells, R.N.*

A NIGHT AMID THUNDER AND SNOW ON THE WILDSPITZ.

A special correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following account of an adventure on the Tyrolese Snowfields:—A story is told of a French bishop whose thirst for news was so avid that he had a habit of way-laying travellers who passed through his village and firing at them a volley of interrogations. One day when a postchaise was brought to a standstill at the customery "Hi, hi," the bishop's inquiry, "Whether there was anything new in Paris," was met by the answer, "Yes, green peas." "But what where people saying when you left?" "Vespers," was the reply. "Good gracious, man, what stupidity! Who on earth can you be?" "Inquisitive prelates call me 'Hi, hi;' to the rest of the world I am known as the Duc de B———," was the rejoinder. One wishes that some of these Tyrolese and Swiss questioners could be put down after a similar fashion. You have only to enter a mountain village, with an ice axe, when every guide in the place regards you as his private property, and the successive inquiries which you have to face as to whence you came, whither you are going, what glaciers you intend to cross, and what peaks you hope to ascend, are exceedingly wearisome. It is of no earthly use to declare that you only came from the last village and are only going to the next. Favoured by good weather, and the wonderfully tenacious condition of the snow, we succeeded in gaining the summit of the Wildspitz, and proceeded to the little inn which has been built close to the Hintereis Glacier, intending to cross to the valley of the Adige over the top of the rather more difficult Weisskugel. But the fates were against us. As we passed up the valley in the evening a tremendous storm came on; peals of thunder rolled along the narrow gorge; the most vivid lightning flashed around us and lighted up the glacier above, and torrents of rain drenched us to the skin. This sort of war of the elements is a magnificent sight, but if you have sent away your luggage and intend to ascend a snow mountain on the morrow, its grandeur is somewhat outweighed by the inconveniences which it entails. Fortunately, there were only male visitors at our inn, so we ventured to come down to the *salle a manger* habited in blankets which served for our sole garments while our clothes were being dried. At night the weather seemed hopelessly bad, but at three o'clock in the morning the guides reported that the sky was clear, and that, though the recent snow would probably make our progress rather laborious, we might safely attempt the ascent of the Weisskugel. Accordingly we started, an hour later, and made our way in the faint starlight up the glacier. Suddenly, however, huge clouds rolled up from behind the mountains, and almost in a second the whole aspect of the day was changed. Soon there came a light rain, then it grew bitterly cold, and a wild gale dashed blinding sleet in our faces. We struggled on for some time over the slippery ice, but after a while the guides came to a halt, suggesting that the intended ascent was out of the question, and that, considering the intense cold, it would be scarcely wise to try even to cross the pass. There was nothing for it but to beat a retreat, and accordingly we stumblingly retraced our steps with the utmost celerity, and again took refuge in the little inn.

THE SISTERS.

"She sat like patience on a monument, smiling at grief," exclaimed Diana presently, exasperated by this silence. "Upon my word, Lizzie, you are not the best of company for a winter's night by the fire." "I do not pretend to be good company," replied Elizabeth coolly. "How different it would be if Lord Paulyn were here!" said Diana, whose temper had been somewhat soured by the dreariness of that long evening; "then you would be all smiles and bewitchment." "I should do my best to entertain a visitor of course. I do not consider myself bound to entertain you." "Poor Lizzie!" murmured Diana, with an insolent air of compassion. "We ought not to be hard upon you. It is rather a trial for any girl to have a coronet dangled before her eyes in that tantalising manner, and nothing to come of her conquest after all!" "Do you mean to say that I ever angled for Lord Paulyn," cried Elizabeth, with a sudden flash of scornful anger, "or that I could not have him if I chose?" "I mean to say," replied Diana, in a provokingly deliberate manner, "that you and Aunt Chevenix tried your very hardest to catch him, and did not succeed. Perhaps you look forward to seeing him in London, and subjugating him there; but I fancy that, if a woman cannot bring an admirer to her feet in the first flush of her conquest, she is hardly likely to bring him there later. He has time for reflection and distraction, you see; and a man who has sufficient prudence to keep himself uncommitted as cleverly as Lord Paulyn did, would be the very man to cure himself of a foolish infatuation. I don't mean to say anything offensive; but of course a marriage with one of us would be a very disadvantageous alliance for a man in his position." "You are extremely wise, my dear Di, and have acquired your wisdom in the bitter school of experience." But I doubt if you are quite infallible; and, to show you that I am ready to back my opinion, as Lord Paulyn says, I will bet you poor dear mamma's pearl necklace, (my only valuable possession) that if he and I live so long, I will be Lady Paulyn before next Christmas Day."—*From "Strangers and Pilgrims."*

TAKING PLEASURE MERRILY.

Our ancestors were wise when they appointed amusements for the people. And as religious services (which are the means, not the end—the road to London is not London) were never intended for a painful duty, the "drum ecclesiastic," which in latter times called its recruits to pillage and bloodshed, often summoned Punch, Robin Hood, and their merry crew, to close the motley ceremony of a holy appointed day! Then was the calendar Dection's diary and Mirth's manual; Rational pleasure is heightened by participation; solitary enjoyment is always selfish. Who ever inquires after a solitary recluse, except his creditors and next heir? Nobody misses him when there are so many more agreeable people to supply his place. Of what use is such a negative, "crawling betwixt earth and heaven?" If he hint that Diogenes, dying of the dumps, may be found at home in his tub, who cares to disinter him? Oh, the deep solitude of a great city to a morose and selfish spirit! The Hall of Eblis is not more terrible. Away, then, with supercilious exclusiveness! 'Tis the grave of the affections; the charnel-house of the heart! What to us is the world, if to the world we are nothing? We delight to see a fool administer to his brethren. If merriment sometimes ran riot, it never exhibited itself in those deep-laid villanies so rife among the pretenders to sanctity and mortification. An appeal to "clubs" among the London apprentices; the pulling down of certain mansions of iniquity, of which Mrs. Cole, in after days, was the devout proprietress; a few broken heads at the Bear Garden; the somewhat opposite sounds of the "belles tolling for the lectorer, and the trumpets sounding to the stages," and sundry minor enormities, were the only terrible results of this national licence. Mark what followed, when masking, morris-dancing, May-games, stage plays, fairs, and the various pastimes that delighted the commonality, were sternly prohibited. The heart sickens at the cant and cruelty of these monstrous times, when fanaticism, with dagger in one hand, and "Hooks and Eyes for an Unbelliever's Breeches" in the other, revelled in the destruction of all that was intellectual in the land. When the lute, the virginals, the viol-de-gambo, were hushed for the inharmonious bray of their miserable conventicles, and the quaintly appropriate signs of the ancient taverns and music shops were pulled down to make room for some such horrible effigy as we see dedicated to their high priest, John Knox, on a wall in the odoriferous Canongate of Modern Athens.—*From Morrie England in the Olden Time.*

SECULAR PROPHETS.

(Saturday Review.)

Although prophecy is usually supposed to be the special gift of inspiration, nothing comes more glibly from secular pens. Half of the leading articles in the daily newspapers are more or less disguised predictions. The prophecies of the *Times* are more numerous, more confident, and more explicit than those of Jeremiah or Isaiah. "Secular Prophecy Fulfilled" would be a good title for a book written after the model of those old and half-educated divines who zealously looked through Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, and the Apocalypse for shadowy hints that Hildebrand would enforce celibacy on the clergy of the Latin Church; that Luther would cut up the Christianity of the West into two sections; that Cromwell would sign the death-warrant of Charles I.; and that the Stuarts would become wanderers over the face of the earth. There are still, we believe, devout, mystical, and studious sectaries who find such events as the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the meeting of the Vatican Council plainly foretold in the Book of Revelation. They also find Mr. Gladstone's name written in letters of fire by inspired pens that left their record while the captivity of Babylon was a recent memory, or while Nero was the scourge of the Church. Nay, Dr. Cumming, who is as different from those mystical interpreters as a smart Yankee trader is from Parson Adams, sees that the Prophet Daniel and St. John had a still more minute acquaintance with the home and Continental politics of these latter days. But "Secular Prophecy Fulfilled" would show a much more wonderful series of glimpses into the future than we find in the interpretations of Dr. Cumming, and it would certainly bring together a strange set of soothsayers.

It is in general causes that we find the guide of prophecy. Mr. Buckle attached so much importance to the physical conditions of a country, the food of a people, the air they breathe, the occupations which they are forced to follow, and the habits of thought which they display, that he undertook to tell the end of a nation from the beginning. Spain was no mystery to him when he remembered that it had originally been a country of volcanoes; that the people had consequently been filled with a dread of the unseen and inscrutable power which reveals itself in convulsions of the earth; that their diseased fear of shadowy influences made them resent the teachings of science, and hence left them an easy prey to the Holy Office and Ignatius Loyola when Luther, Calvin, and Zwingle drew away from sacerdotalism all the Christianity of Northern Europe. There can be no doubt that Buckle's theory did rest on a basis of truth, and that it erred simply by trying to account for everything. In fact, it is not specially his doctrine, but simply the rigid and systematized application of a principle which is as old as speculative curiosity. We apply it every day of our lives. If a family goes into a badly drained house, we say the chances are that they will have typhus, diarrhœa, or cholera. If a rich and foolish young man bets largely on the turf, the probability is that he will be ruined. And the statistician comes to help us with a set of tables which throw an uncomfortable light on the mechanical character of those mental and moral processes which might seem to be determined by the unprompted bidding of our own wills. Mr. Buckle was no doubt beguiled by a mere dream when he fancied that we could account for every turn and winding in the history of a country if we had only a large knowledge of its general conditions, such as the temperature of the land, the qualities of the soil, the food of the people, and their relations to their neighbours. He paid too little heed to subtle qualities of race, and he did not make sufficient allowance for the disturbing force of men gifted with extraordinary power of brain and will. Still it is a mere truism that the more correctly and fully we know the general condition of a country, the more does mystery vanish from its history, and the successive events tend to take their place in orderly sequence.

It is impossible, however, to prophesy by rule, and such systemmongers as Mr. Buckle would be the most treacherous of all oracles. Their hard and fast canons will not bend into the subtle crevices of human life. Men who are so ostentatiously logical that they cannot do a bit of thinking without the aid of a huge apparatus of sharply cut principles always lack a keen scent for truth. They blunder by rule when less showy people find their way by mother-wit. Hence they are the worst of all prophets. It was not by counting up how many things tell in one way, and how many tell in another, that Heine and De Tocqueville were able to guess correctly what was coming, but by watching the chief currents of the age, or, as more homely folk would say, by finding out which way the wind was blowing. They had to decide which among many social, religious, or political forces were the strongest, and which would be the most lasting. They had to give a correct decision as to the stability of particular institutions and the strength of popular passions. General rules could not be of much avail, and they had to rely on their knowledge of human nature, their acquaintance with the forces which have been at work in history, and their own sagacity. Most likely Heine could not have given such an explanation of the grounds on which he made his predictions as would have satisfied any average jury of historical students. But he could have said that he knew the working-men of Paris, that his power of poetic sympathy enabled him to see how their minds veered towards socialism, that he also knew what forces were on the side of order, and that a mental comparison of the two made him look with certainty to a ferocious outbreak of democratic passion. Being thus sure that the storm would come, he had next to ask himself which points the lightning would strike, and he looked for the most prominent symbols of kingship, wealth, refinement, and military glory. The Tuileries would be a mark for the fury of the mob, because that was the palace of the man who had destroyed the populace. The public offices must go, because they represented what the *bourgeois* called order and the workmen called tyranny. The Louvre must go, for the mere sake of maddening rich people who took a delight in art. And the Vendôme column must go, because it glorified a man who was the incarnation of the war spirit, and who was consequently the worst foe of the working classes. To a Select Committee of the House of Commons such reasons would have seemed the dreams of a moon-struck visionary, and they certainly did not admit of being logically defended. No prophecy does. The power of predicting events is the power of guessing, and those guess best who are least dependent on rules, and most gifted with the mother-wit which works with the quietude and unconsciousness of instinct.

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1068 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¾ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	⅞ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	⅞ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	½ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¾ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	⅞ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅞ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 3 months and not exceeding	3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate	6 „ ⅞ do. do.

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf. 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 15th October, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$107.00 a $116.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	115.00 a 122.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	127.00 a 136.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.00 a 2.05
„ 8 a 8½ lbs	„	2.30 a 2.45
„ 9 a 10 lbs	„	2.90 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	„	2.00 a 2.50
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.65 a 2.60
„ 68 a 72 „	„	2.90 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.50 a 2.55
WHITE BROCADES	„	2.55 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	2.40 a 2.50
„ „ 40 „	„	2.50 a 3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	„	1.65 a 1.80
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs	„	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	„	3.75 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE Do.	„	3.70 a 3.81
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	„	1.95 a 2.00
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.56 a 0.68
„ Brown	„	0.62 a 0.68
„ Red	„	0.78 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.23 a 0.24
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.22 a 0.23
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.25 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.62 a 0.63
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.40 a 8.50
„ „ Assorted	„	8.10 a 8.20
HH Scarlet	„	8.30 a 8.40
„ Assorted	„	8.00 a 8.10
CAMLETS, SS	„	16.50 a 17.00
„ SS	„	18.50 a 19.00
„ S	„	20.00 a 20.50
„ *BBB*	„	22.00 a 23.50
LISTINGS, *DD*	„	14.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 5	per piecul	4.10 a 4.15
„ Hoop	„	4.60 a 4.75
„ Bar	„	4.00 a 4.05
„ Small Round Rod	„	3.85 a 3.90
„ Wire	„	0.50 a 0.75
LEAD	„	7.00 a 7.15
STEEL, English	per tub	4.50 a 4.65
„ Swedish	„	4.75 a 5.00
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	34.00 a 35.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.00 a 8.25
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	24.50 a 26.50
QUICKSILVER, English	„	147.00 a 148.00
„ American	„	148.00 a 150.00
SPELTER	„	7.50 a 7.65

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.00 a 15.50
„ Ningpo	„	17.00 a 17.20
„ Tientsin	„	15.80 a 16.00
„ Shantung	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Bengal	„	12.00 a 16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a 1.80
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	„	4.10 a 4.25
„ Black	„	3.65 a 3.80
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.55 a 1.60
„ Manila	„	2.25 a 2.10
„ Java	„	2.00 a 2.10
„ Singapore	„	1.60 a 1.70
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a 1.75
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.30 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	„	6.00 a 6.85
COALS, AVERAY	per ton.	
„ English steam	„	14.00 a 15.00
„ American Anthracite	„	13.00 a 14.00
„ Sydney	„	10.50 a 12.25
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.25 a 4.40
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.50 a 6.00
„ Banjar	„	4.50 a 4.75
PEPPER White	„	21.50 a 21.60
„ Black	„	15.00 a 15.25
BETEL NUTS	„	3.35 a 4.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	„	4.25 a 4.50
„ „ South Seas	„	17.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	„	2.70 a 2.90
„ „ Siam	„	2.20 a 2.35
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	„	1.30 a 1.35
„ American, per barrel of 200 lbs	„	6.25 a 6.50
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
„ California	„	1.03 a 2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	6.75 a 7.20
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.50 a 3.80
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	3.20 a 3.30
„ Manila, Dry White	„	4.20 a 4.50
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	„	15.50 a 16.00
OIL, Black	„	1.80 a 1.75
„ Green	„	1.85 a 2.40
„ Black	„	1.45 a 1.60
„ Yellow	„	1.63 a 1.70
MUSHROOMS, Japan	„	35.00 a 42.50
SEAWEED, Green	„	2.25 a 2.50
„ Cut	„	2.75 a 2.90
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	„	8.75 a 13.50
„ „ small	„	6.75 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	„	5.65 a 6.60
BEES WAX, Japan	„	15.50 a 15.80
„ Hankow	„	71.00 a 72.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Altona	K. Hore	Brit. str	1179	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
China	Gardner	Brit. str	1498	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c
Dung Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Gwalior	Linselwood	Brit. str	1727	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang		Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Lord of the Isles	Blow	Brit. str	1846	Russell & Co	
Mecca	Laws	Brit. str	686	Olyphant & Co	
Mikado	S. Doane	Brit. str	1993	P. M. S. Co	
Orissa	W. H. Peckley	Brit. str	1669	P. & O. Co	
Powan‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Trafalgar	Watson	Brit. str	851	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
White Cloud §		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.* § *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Absalon	Ravnkilde	Dan. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Adella	Simpson	Amr. bk	334	Order	
Aureola	Roft	Amr. sh	322	Order	
Canton	O. Deneken	Ger. bk	464	Siemssen & Co	
Cap-sing-moon	S. Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	S. E. Burrows & Son	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lensen	Ger. bk	596	Bourjan & Co	
Carnarvonshire	Williams	Brit. bk	388	Gilman & Co	
Charger	Creelman	Amr. sh	1169	Olyphant & Co	
Corona	H. Bate	Brit. sh	1192	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Daylight	Rademacher	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Diamont City	Schumacher	Siam. bk	261	Chinese.	
Dora	Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Dudu	S. W. Lund	Siam. bk	322	Chinese	
Fabius	Stalze	Siam. sh	635	Kim-tye-loong	
Finzel	R. Deas	Brit. bk	437	Borneo Co	
Flying Cloud	S. Milner	Brit. bk	344	Chinese	
Gem	T. Pearson	Brit. bk	458	Bourjan & Co	
Globe	Phelipot	Fren. bk	200	Order	
H. Upmann	Schwartze	Ger. bk	434	Chinese	
Imogen	Mathews	Brit. bk	375	Thos. Howard & Co	
Jane	T. le Bas	Brit. bk	347	Carlowitz & Co	
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjan & Co	
John McKean	F. Taylor	Brit. bg	194	Birley & Co	
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	514	P. M. S. Co	
Jurgen	Ulderup	Ger. bk	269	Bourjan & Co	
Lady Blessington	Williams	Amr. bk	1048	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Ly-ee-moon	Rasmussen	Brit. bk	425	Order.	
Manolito	P. Damus	Span. sch	228	Remedios & Co	
Maria Rickmers	Westendroff	Ger. bk	587	Siemssen & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. sh	516	Rozario & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Order	
Mary B. Roberts	D. J. Trask	Amr. bk	469	Order	
Mamy	Sandrich	Ger. bk	389	Siemssen & Co	
McNear	Coster	Amr. sh	1308	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	999	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Nuevo Constante	D. J. Uriarte	Span. bg	258	Remedios & Co	
Palmyra	Cromarty	Brit. sh	388	Order	
Prince Alfred	Sim	Brit. bk	258	R. S. Walker & Co	
Puritan	C. W. Doane	Am. sh	1213	Russell & Co	
Queen of England	T. Matthiesen	Siam. sh	542	Chinese	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	718	Order	
Rita	S. Gutierres	Span. bk	563	Order	
Sharperton	Dunn	Brit. bk	362	Order	
Sumatra	Lathem	Brit. sh	773	Gilman & Co	
Swordfish	A. H. Moller	Siam. sh	575	Chinese	
Taffarette	Bourgess	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Tamesa	T. G. Jones	Brit. sh	713	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Three Brothers	H. Kablcke	Brit. bk	367	Chinese	
Tuck-Sing	E. Marshall	Amr. bk	384	Chinese	
Trio	J. Westerveld	Ned. sch	248	Siemssen & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	—	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Yokohama
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Yokohama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Yokohama
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Hongkong
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Melville	——	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bond	Siberia
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Act. Comdr. Patterson	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Gulf of Pechili
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Hankow
Salamis	pad. dea. vessel	2	250	Hon. A. C. Littleton	Yokohama
Tenzer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Foochow
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thetis	Steam Corvette	13	350	Capt. Le Hunte Ward	Shanghai
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Amboto	L. Anguatogui	Span. str	981	Remedios & Co	
Tot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
SAILING VESSELS.					
Anita	H. Nielsen	Dan. bk	250	E. Schellhass & Co	
Arucan	Harwood	Brit. sh	788	Gilman & Co	London
Camila Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Order	
Cingalee	Anton	Brit. bk	339	Chinese	
Columbia	A. Chavario	Peru. sh	996	Order	
Deerhound	James Shearer	Brit. bk	573	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Doux Freres	T. Meyneur	Fren. bk	376	F. Decenear	
Falcon	J. L. Dunn	Brit. bk	793	R. S. Walker